

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. CHAS. L. BOWEN, HIRSH BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Twelve lines of copy, or the equivalent in space, for one week, \$1.00.

Business Directory: Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE: We the undersigned, citizens of Rock County, do hereby certify that we have purchased Boots of the undersigned from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas: At various times, and have worn them continuously for the length of time herein stated.

Names of Farmers: Messrs. Hemming & Thomas, 1200 Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

NEW DEAL

PALMER'S Drug and Tea Store.

PRICES TO CORRESPOND: The following correspondence has taken place between Gens. Price and Halleck.

Price of Produce: The material points of Price's letter is as follows:

WE HAVE the largest and best selected stock of MEDICINES and

CHEMICALS, Paints, Oils and Varnishes, PARLOR AND KITCHEN LAMPS,

FLUID, OILS, &c., Toilet and Fancy Articles, Patent Preparations and Specimens

to be found in market. Together with a full and varied stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes,

SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, FRUITS AND FIXINGS for Family Use.

Window Glass, CLASS WARE, Kerosene and Machine Oils, &c.

WE WILL have on hand the purest articles at reasonable prices.

Medicines: CHEMICALS, PREPARATIONS AND PRESERVATIONS: PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Lower: COARSE and FINE, FISH, FLOUR, &c., as well as many other articles in which we deal.

TEAS: BLACK AND GREEN, as well as many other articles in which we deal.

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DAILY GAZETTE

Military Correspondence: The following correspondence has taken place between Gens. Price and Halleck.

The material points of Price's letter is as follows: HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, SPRINGFIELD, JANUARY 12.

GENERAL: I have received information that as Major General commanding this department, you have either arrested or allowed the arrest of citizens in pursuit of their several and peaceful avocations;

that men, officers and privates belonging to the Kansas border, and conveyed to Fort Leavenworth, and as such, for no other established offense or crime, have been shot, in some cases, I have learned that my discharged soldiers have been seized wherever and wherever they have shown themselves, and that they have been, by military coercion, forced into a servitude unknown to international and civilized usage.

I have obtained information that individuals and parties of men, especially appointed and instructed by me to destroy railroads, culverts and bridges, by tearing them up and burning them, &c., have been arrested and subjected to a general court martial, for alleged crimes which all laws of warfare, heretofore recognized by the civilized world, have regarded as strictly proper and lawful.

I have learned that such persons, when tried, if convicted of offense or offenses as stated, are viewed as lawful subjects for capital punishment. These statements I cannot believe to be correct; but let us understand each other on this subject.

Do you intend to continue the arrest of citizens engaged in their ordinary and peaceful pursuits and treat them as rebels? If so, will you make exchanges with me for such as I may or will make for similar causes? Do you intend to regard members of this army as persons deserving death whenever they may be captured, or will you extend to them the recognized rights of prisoners of war by the code of the civilized world? Do you regard the destruction of important roads, transportation facilities, &c., for military purposes as the legal right of a belligerent power? Do you intend to regard men whom I have specially dispatched to destroy roads, burn bridges, tear up culverts, &c., as amenable to an ordinary court martial, or will you have them tried as usual by the proper civil authorities according to the statutes of the state?

[Signed] STERLING PRICE, Major, Gen. Commanding, M. S. G.

The following are the main portions of Halleck's reply: HEADQUARTERS MISSOURI STATE GUARD, ST. LOUIS, JAN. 22.

Your letter, dated Springfield, Jan. 12th, is received.

The Kansas frontier and the Fort Leavenworth are not under my command. In regard to them I respectfully refer you to Maj. Gen. David Hunter, commanding the department of Kansas, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

You also complain that individuals and parties of men who are especially appointed and instructed by you to destroy railroads, culverts and bridges, tearing and burning them, &c., have been arrested and subjected to a general court martial for those alleged crimes. This statement is in the main correct. Where individuals and parties of men violate the laws of war, they will be tried, and if found guilty will certainly be punished, without regard to your special appointment or order. You must be aware, however, that no orders of yours can save from punishment spies, marauders, robbers, incendiaries, guerrilla bands, &c., who violate the laws of war; you cannot give immunity to crime.

But let us fully understand each other on this point. If you send armed forces wearing the garb of soldiers, and duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents, to destroy railroads, bridges, &c., as a military act we shall kill them, if possible, in open warfare; or if we capture them, we shall treat them as prisoners of war. But if you send a party of men, without the garb of soldiers, and who have not been duly organized and enrolled as legitimate belligerents, through our lines into Northern Missouri, to rob and destroy the property of Union men, and burn and destroy railroad bridges, thus endangering the lives of thousands; and this, too, without any military necessity or possible military advantage. Moreover, peaceful citizens of Missouri, quietly working on their farms, have been instigated by your emissaries to take up arms as insurgents, and rob, plunder and commit arson and murder. They do not even act under the garb of soldiers, but under false pretences and in the guise of peaceful men. I will certainly not pretend that men guilty of such crimes, although specially appointed and instructed by you, are entitled to the rights and immunities of ordinary prisoners of war. If you do, you will refer me to the laws of war which recognize such a claim? I am daily expecting instructions respecting the exchange of prisoners of war. I will communicate with you on that subject as soon as they are received.

[Signed] H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen. Commanding Dept.

ENOKE'S and TUTTLE'S COMETS: Enoke's comet can now be distinguished in the southern heavens, in the evening, and will remain visible for a week or more.

Its position is a few degrees south of the bright star Alpha Aquarii, which may be readily found by an alignment from the stars, forming the well-known "square of Pegasus." The comet can be easily recognized by its nebulous aspect. It will be nearest to the earth on the last day of January, and nearest the sun on the 6th of February. Its period is three and a third years, and it is now completing its fourteenth revolution around the sun since its period was first established by the astronomer, Encke, in 1818.

Tuttle's new comet is still a telescopic object in the morning sky, and is ascending high into the "twilight" constellations. It passed nearest the sun on the 7th of December, and is now receding from the earth, as well as from the sun. Its elements show it to be a stranger to us, and that it revolves round the sun in a direction contrary to the revolutions of the planets.

EXPORTING GAME FROM IOWA: Over 2 tons of prairie grouse, etc., were shipped on Saturday last, over the Missouri and Mississippi railroad to New York, from points along the line.

When does a farmer act with great rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls it out.

JOB PRINTING

Recent Large Additions: JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT: Have made the Gazette Office one of the

Best Jobbing Offices: In the West, and without any superior in Wisconsin.

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES: We are enabled to execute any order for work with a PROMPTNESS

unparalleled in this section of the state, and in STYLE AND NEATNESS

we challenge a comparison with any or all. We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by any.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION: of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done. In the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be repeated without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our Work and our Facilities for Executing it. In the fullest confidence that they will be ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

HOIT, BOWEN & WILCOX. GREAT REDUCTION

The Prices: SINGER & CO'S STANDARD MACHINES,

(Well known to be the best for Manufacturing Purposes: No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90,

Reduced to \$70. No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100,

Reduced to \$75. Singer's Letter A Machine,

is the best machine in the world for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes; Price, (with Hemmer), and beautifully ornamented,

FIFTY DOLLARS. The No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

Our No. 3 machines are especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy

LEATHER WORK, in Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, &c. They are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under it and stitch the leather at hand. There is scarcely any part of a harness stitching that can be better done with them than by hand; so the saving of time and labor is very great. The table under these machines is 24 inches long, and the stitching is done at the foot of the table, so that the work is done in the most convenient manner. The large machines work as fast as small ones.

We would ask for our Letter A machines, the special attention of Vest Makers and Dress Makers, and all those who want machines for Light Manufacturing purposes. They embody the principles of the standard machines, making like them, the interior stitching, and are destined to be as celebrated for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes as our standard machines are for manufacturing purposes in general.

We have always on hand

Hemming Gages, Silk Twists, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, &c., &c.

We manufacture our own Needles, and would warn all persons using our needles not to buy any others. We know that there are needles sold of the most inferior quality, at high prices, and we would warn all persons using our needles not to buy any others. The needles sold by us are manufactured especially for our machines. A bad needle may render the best machine almost useless. Our customers may rest assured that all our Branch Offices are furnished with the

GENUINE ARTICLE. In case of actual purchases, the money may be sent by postage stamps or bank notes.

Correspondents will please write their names distinctly. It is important that we should in each case know the post office, county and state.

All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, great quantities and ready of operation, with the best labor, a machine to combine these essential qualities, must be made of the best material and of perfect work. We have no way and no means, or grand scale, to do this.

The purchasers of machines, whose daily bread it may be, will find that these sewing machines are not only work well at rapid as well as slow rates of speed, but long in the most possible working time, and they will find that they will save more money with less labor than any others, whether in limitation of time or cost. In fact, they are cheaper than any other machine as a gift.

Local Agents Wanted. I. M. SINGER & CO., 433 Broadway, New York.

Chicago Office, 50 Clark Street. Milwaukee Office, 17 Newhall House.

LOCAL AGENTS IN ROCK COUNTY. Mr. R. O. GREEN, Holst, Janesville.

AN ORDINANCE: Enacted an Ordinance Relating to the Sale of Wood, Hay and Straw in the City of Janesville, and to regulate the Mayor and the Common Council do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The market ground for the sale of Wood, Hay and Straw, in said city, is hereby located as follows: (the largest in the world), erected upon the river St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at a cost of six and a half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the Great Trunk Railway of Canada.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,000 miles in length, is operated under one management from Montreal to the Gulf of Mexico, and is the only ONE CHANGE OF CARS from Chicago to the Mississippi river to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most comfortable route for the western and eastern divisions of the Great Trunk Railway of Canada, and New England. Passengers and freight booked through by all parts of Canada and the New England states.

TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL, and the continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the regular weekly line of United States and European Mail Steamers, sailing from Portland every Saturday during winter and Quebec during summer, and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at London every Friday throughout the year. For freight or passage apply to the company's general agents, Noble & Beale, 10 Water St., Liverpool, Cork or London, or to JAMES WARRICK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE: ONLY route to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield, and Alton without change of cars. The regular line of passenger trains, leaving Chicago every Saturday morning for St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield, and Alton, and returning every Saturday morning for Chicago, calling at all principal points en route. For freight or passage apply to the company's general agents, Noble & Beale, 10 Water St., Liverpool, Cork or London, or to JAMES WARRICK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake Street, Chicago.

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1862

Chicago and North-Western Railway: WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Trains leave Janesville:

Passenger Train, for Chicago, 8:20 A. M. Freight Train, for Chicago, 8:20 A. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 8:20 A. M. Freight Train, for Oshkosh, 8:20 A. M.

Trains for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waupun, La Crosse, St. Paul and all points northwest, via Rockford, Chicago, and Milwaukee, every day, except Saturdays.

Trains for all principal points east and south, or sale at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway: CHANGES OF TIME. Trains leave Janesville for:

Milwaukee, 8:20 A. M. Prairie du Chien, 8:20 A. M.

Trains arrive at Janesville from:

Milwaukee, 8:20 A. M. Prairie du Chien, 8:20 A. M.

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Michigan Central and Great Western (Canada) Railway.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake at 6:00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, every day except Sunday.

6:45 A. M. Express, for Louisville Express, every day except Sunday.

7:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express, every day except Saturday.

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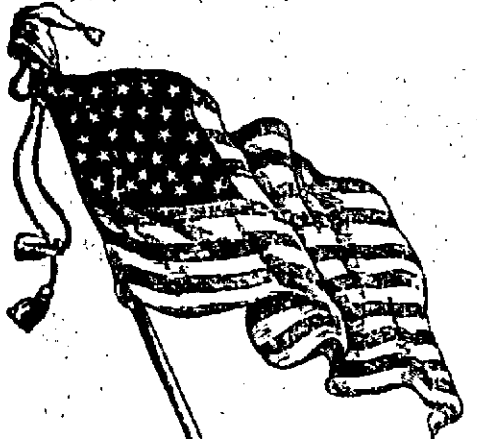
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Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

A Slave Arms Himself and Fights for the Union.

Something happened at the skirmish at Port Royal Ferry, which ought not to have been described, but a Michigan volunteer wrote home about it, and his letter got into the newspapers. He has lost out the secret that a slave in South Carolina has been killing the secessionists with powder and ball! The poor contraband did not know he was breaking the constitution into pieces, and that possibly our pro-slavery regular officers would all resign in a body upon learning the circumstances. These dangers having been incurred, however, by others in making the facts public, it cannot make the matter worse by republishing them. We warn all democrats not to read the following extract from a letter written by a Michigan volunteer, from Port Royal:—

I shall close this long, disjointed letter, a real specimen of Horace's *dejecta membra*, with a piece of information that you had perhaps better keep as a secret, for it might occasion a "row." I know a colored man, a free man of but very few days standing, is about to be tried at a South Carolina "military" court, for the crime of being a "nigger." My name Sam, sir, belongs to "Miguel Edwards, sir"—that is the one—got hold of a secessionist musket which lay around the quarters; got hold of a few cartridges, and followed up a company of our men, deployed out as a skirmisher, entirely unnoticed, at a time when—well, please try skirmishing up to a musket battery; you'll hardly stop to analyze colors, or split hairs on the difference between races. The poor devil had been cheated all his life out of his wages, out of his rights, out of himself, but he hadn't been deprived of fearlessness. The boys first saw him about a hundred yards from the face of the battery, nearly directly in front, taking a dead level across a corner of a fence, and he put in the words of "Miguel" and powder, and he will, this "trusty" fellow did. He did not know but that he was "beating" his "Mans." Please ask H. G. what we shall do with the wicked crew.

Ah! Messrs. Editors, you can speculate away off there about the "conduct of the war," and keep it pure and uncontaminated, and it is "an awful thing" to allow the negroes to mix up in it, and all that. It is good weather with you northern folks to indulge in cool speculations. But when you get down here among the thing itself, and hear, and learn, and see, and you become enlisted in sympathy, from daily sight—why—I know a score of men—good, solid, old, hard-shelled democrats, one or two pretty well up in rank. They heard of it. Not one but laughed incontinently at the idea, and said, "Miguel—praised his bravery. But one or two said, 'Front do to let it get known.' But I warned you not to publish it; but if you do, please 'set you down this.' Sam did not fight for his uncle and namesake 'officially,' but on his own hook, as an independent arrangement.

Legislative.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.
SENATE.—A resolution was adopted instructing the judiciary committee to report a bill providing for the election of two justices of the peace in each town, instead of four.

The bill prohibiting the circulation of county city or town orders was refused a third reading by a vote of 5 to 25.

The bill reducing advertising fees was indefinitely postponed—yeas 18, nays 16.

ASSEMBLY.—Resolutions were introduced instructing Medical Committee to acquire whether it is expedient to continue the Wisconsin Surgeons appointed for the Wisconsin regiments, to reduce the number of messengers from 12 to 7, calling on the Governor for a statement of the number of commissions issued to military officers not connected with the regular regiments, &c., with names of all agents employed, compensation, &c., &c. by Mr. Bates to receive no new business after the 15th of February.

These resolutions are laid over, under the rule.

Resolutions were passed, exculpating George Gale from censure for receiving stationery as a reporter; and calling on the School Land Commissioners, for detailed information of the operations of the department since the beginning of the state government.

Mr. Pope's resolutions expunging the state right's resolutions of the legislature of 1859, were debated during the greater part of the day. The resolutions were finally adopted, the first against secession by a unanimous vote, the second declaring against the right of a state to resist the execution of Federal laws, with three dissenting—Messrs. Mills, Sanborn, and Webb—and the third declaring the resolutions of 1859 expunged, with seven dissenting votes—Messrs. O. Brown, S. Hanson, Mills, Taylor, Upham, Williams, and Webb.

AN EXPENSIVE INSTITUTION.
Among the vouchers of Gov. Randall for the expenditure of the \$10,000 contingent fund during the last year is \$6,294.87 for labor and watchman about the Capitol.—The estimate for gas bill, during the coming year is \$6,000. Would a little retrenchment about this institution be amiss?

SPECIAL MEETING.—There will be a special meeting of Water Watch Engine Co. No. 2, this Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

An Interesting Statement of the South-ern Situation.

The following significant article, from the Richmond Examiner of the 18th inst., shows that the rebels are uncomfortably oppressed by the view of their situation:—
"While the political leaders of the South have been reposing in dreams of approaching peace, and while our accomplished captains of engineers have been expending their remarkable scientific ingenuity in the erection of works as wonderful and almost as extensive and quite as valuable as the Chinese wall, to resist invading forces from a given direction, the enemy have gradually and at leisure gathered up their immense resources and concentrated their tremendous energies to envelop the Confederacy with their armies and fleets, and to penetrate to the interior from some one of many alternate points.

"Although they can now do nothing, they have their general programme in perfect order for execution when the weather changes in the ordinary course of the earth around the sun. At this moment we find ourselves in the face of superior forces wherever we look, whether to the north, the east, the west, or the south itself. General Sydney Johnston has to strain every nerve to prevent the military as well as the geographical heart of the country from slipping out of his grasp. Gen. Joseph Johnston and Beauregard are held by McClellan on the Potomac in a vice. A gigantic armament is ready to attempt the descent of the Mississippi, and their fleets on the Atlantic sea-coast and the Gulf are too formidable for the attention to require remembrance. Such are the fruits of the policy purely defensive. Without even the heavy artillery which would come of possible interruption, the enemy have thus surrounded the Southern Confederacy; and if permitted to repeat as often as may be desired their efforts to penetrate its heart, they will necessarily attain the place and the time where success awaits them.

"There is now but one chance of success from the not that has been coolly drawn around us; it is to concentrate our energy on one point and cut it through; to convert our defensive into an offensive war, and transfer the scene of at least a part of these hostilities to the enemy's own country. Situated as we are, it is only possible at one point, and that is Kentucky. If the forces that are dispersing to the four corners of the continent every day to meet new menaces were collected under the hand of General Sydney Johnston, till a column was formed sufficient to enable him to manoeuvre with some possibility of success over the plains of that region, he might hurl back the array in front of him at present, and penetrate the state of Ohio. The attainment of this object would render worthless all the plans of the enemy. The circle of armies would be in the condition of the constrictor whose back has been broken, the scene of war would be transferred to his own territory, and every one who has witnessed the ravages of armies in any of the invaded districts of Virginia knows what precious blessings are designated in that brief phrase. He would be attacked beyond his defences. The alarm and confusion of the United States would paralyze its government and its Generals, and the entire arrangement by which we suffer now and dread great disasters in future would be immediately reversed.

"We have pointed to the general commanding the confederate forces in Kentucky as the person to whom this business should be intrusted, because he is the only person in position at this point of the game to undertake an advance on the enemy with probabilities of success, even if sufficient forces could be allotted to the others. No natural obstacles impede his path, as in the case of Polk and Beauregard. A concentration of troops and arms employed on the sea coast and at other points where a vital blow can be either given or received, is all that is necessary to him for effecting this great end. To form such concentration it will be necessary to leave some portions of the frontier without other protection than the inhabitants of the neighboring country can afford; but this will, in most cases, be found more than sufficient against attacks that were only intended to withdraw our troops from real points of strategy; and, even if otherwise, they must for a brief time, be left to take their chance till the blow that will relieve them, with the whole confederacy, can be struck where only it can be delivered.

"At present Gen. Johnston confronts a superior force of the enemy under Buell, one of the most cautious, painstaking and able generals on the other side. Gen. Buell has now, immediately in front of Johnston, an army of seventy-six thousand men, and can bring to bear on us, at other given points, thirty thousand more. What the confederate commander has may not be stated, but it is probably enough to hold his present strong position against any numbers that might attack him there. But the enemy has his choice to attack him there; or to pass him on either side, got to his rear and cut off his supplies. This he can do by leaving a sufficient army in front of Gen. Johnston, while he can still send upon the right or left flank as large a force as he likes. That this is the plan of Buell is no longer doubtful. He has placed a force of 8,000 men at Glasgow, thirty miles to the eastward of Bowling Green, threatening the rear of Gen. Johnston, while it is in easy supporting distance of two other posts held in strong force by the enemy. If the plan of Buell is successful, it may result in a great disaster. To defeat him it is absolutely necessary that more men should at once be sent to Bowling Green. Gen. Johnston must have a force sufficient to attack Buell in front with a good chance of success; and by so doing will not only defeat his scheme on the centre of the confederacy, but immediately carry the war to the state of Ohio, and thus save the whole south from the great danger of being overrun in the first line weather of the coming spring.

"We are satisfied that, beyond the flattering possibilities of a foreign intervention, the only rational hope we can entertain of a speedy termination of this war is to be found in an offensive campaign across the Ohio, from the point that Gen. Johnston now defends. The best line of advance imaginable to strike at the vitals of the north, which are the lake states, is through Kentucky. The country is a plain, the people not actively hostile, supplies without stint, and the great resources of the north are beyond the range of our understanding, and are making strenuous efforts to so, Kentucky to themselves without the possibility of escape. This season of inaction, from the inclemency of the skies, is a precious boon of Providence to us; we can now determine on a plan, and prepare for its execution in a short time, that will render naught vain about the cost and complicated devices of the adversary."

FRANKS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Postmasters are instructed to disregard the frank of members of congress known to be absent from the point where their frank is used. Hence, the frank of no member, who is known to be in Washington, will be received at his place of residence during his absence. For this reason, a great many letters, bearing the frank of members from this state, are held for postage.

This paragraph is published for the benefit of those who, when they send in letters under franked envelopes, erroneously suppose that they are forwarded to their destination. They are simply held for postage, as are other letters not prepaid.—Exchange.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 24.
The steamer *Mauritius* from Liverpool on the 1st, for Halifax, with 750 British on board, put in this morning short of coal. She reports that she has experienced fearful weather, and had thrown 30 horses overboard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.
HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill making more stringent provision against the sale of spirituous liquors to Indians.

Mr. Edwards in the course of his explanation, said that the present law is evaded by vending intoxicating drinks outside the Indian limits or frontier, hence the necessity of further legislation to protect the Indians from such degrading and destructive influence.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.
The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings no news of importance. There had been no arrival from the Burnside expedition.

The Norfolk Day Book of yesterday credits the accounts of the Burnside expedition in Pamlico Sound, and says that a reconnaissance from Ronoke Island, on Monday last, brings no such report. This appears to be the latest advice they have. Since then a storm has cut off all communication with the coast. The Day Book publishes the federal account of the defeat of Gen. Zollicoffer, and says that it does not believe a word of it; says it is a Wall street lie, got up to raise the spirits of the Yankees after their defeat at Ironton by Jeff Thompson.

The Richmond Dispatch has the following in regard to the federal accounts of the fight at Somerset: We publish a batch of the federal despatches and do not believe there is a word of truth in them. The fact is, as the reader will perceive, on reading the money article of the New York Evening Post, that stocks were going down at such a rapid rate, owing to the failure of the Burnside expedition, and the licking the federalists recently got at the hands of Jeff Thompson, that it was necessary to steam up in some way to keep down the rebellion at home, so they resorted to these operations, to keep up their spirits. The whole yarn is fishy and smells of Wall street stock operations.

The Charlotte (North Carolina) Democrat of the 21st inst., says: In anticipation of invasion of the North Carolina coast it is contemplated to call out the militia of the several eastern counties. The call is not yet made, but the Raleigh Journal says that it will embrace thirty-three counties.

P. S. We learn the militia have been ordered out, since the arrival of the Burnside expedition at Hatteras, and it appears from the Raleigh Register of Saturday, that a draft has been made in Wake county.—The Raleigh Register says there is quite an excitement in that city in regard to a draft which has been made for one-third of the adult male population. Substitutes, we expect, will be in demand.

The Norfolk Day Book contains the following despatches:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.
The Republican of this morning learns from a gentleman from Florida that Cedar Keys was captured by the federalists on Thursday.

MOBILE, Jan. 22.
The schooner *Wilder*, from Havana, was captured on the 20th, three miles below Fort Morgan, by the federalists.

SEDLAIA, Mo., Jan. 23.
Two companies of cavalry, under Major Haldeman, of the 1st Kansas regiment left Lexington on a reconnoitering expedition, on the night of the 19th, which resulted in the arrest of Capt. Whiting, Joe Shelby, and several other notorious rebel desperadoes, and captured a large lot of horses, mules, wagons, commissary stores, &c., taken from Col. Mulligan's command, and a considerable quantity of boots and shoes and other articles taken from the steamer *Sunshine* by the rebels some time since, all of which were turned over to the federal troops at Lexington.

Col. Deizer of the Kansas 1st, in command at Lexington, announces by general order, that rebel assassins lurk in ambush and fire upon soldiers. He has, therefore, ordered to be arrested large numbers of wealthy and influential secessionists who give aid and comfort to Price's army, whom he holds responsible for the good behavior of their hirelings, and says the assassination of one man of his command in this bill will be followed by the hanging or hanging of five of these wealthy rebels.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.
The special correspondence of the Commercial has the following:

"HITRON BEAN, S. C., Jan. 23.—A report has just come in that Fort Pulaski has been abandoned by the rebels. Prudence was considered on their part the better part of valor. It was only a question of a very short time, as the fort was thoroughly invested, and would have been taken in a few days. A movement will soon be made in another direction, and you will hear enough to satisfy croakers, so far at least, as the Sherman's expedition is concerned."

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.
When the Atlantic left Port Royal military affairs were in statu quo.
No forward movement had taken place. The British gunboat *Racer* arrived here this morning from Bermuda.

She states that the *Rinaldo* arrived there on the 11th, and sailed for St. Thomas with Mason and Slidell on board.
The steamer *Atlantic* from Port Royal P. M. of the 20th, has 1,525 bales of unginned and 63 bales of ginned cotton on board, and a large number of passengers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.
The following named Consuls have been dismissed:

Daniel Evans, of Ill.; at Bibao; Richard Hannan, of Ind., at Savannah; J. H. Thompson, of Ill., at New Castle; J. H. Thompson, of Ill., at Algiers; George S. Fisher, of Cal., at Kinnegagh; William B. Williams, of Ohio, at Paris; Joseph Vander, Wis., at Tahiti; Carl J. Gray, of Wis., at Parysund; Miram Tuttle, of Wis., at Montevideo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.
Among the appointments confirmed by the senate are J. H. McGeheey, of Illinois, consul to Newcastle, England, and Isaiah Thomas consul at Algiers.

Lord Lyons is of the opinion that our relations with Great Britain will continue to be of a friendly character. Lord Lyons has shown much tact and delicacy in the performance of his duties, and no means the least in receiving the Slidell and Mason troupe so unostentatiously.

TO BE TAKEN BY PARLIAMENT ON ITS ASSEMBLING.

The Daily News says that any recognition of the confederates is too abhorrent to English principle to be really a subject of apprehension.

Additional batteries of artillery were under orders to embark.
The London Times shows that by the beginning of February the squadron of Admiral Milne will number seven: line-of-battle ships, thirty-three frigates, twenty-five corvettes and sloops of war.

The privateer *Sumter*, on arriving off Cadiz with the officers and crews of three federal merchant vessels, solicited permission to enter the port. The American consul demanded that the request should be refused, but it was granted on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain, and the *Sumter* then entered the port without being insulted. It was rumored that the American consul would have an account of the resolution of Spain.

The British parliament is summoned to assemble on the 6th of February.

The *Paris Review* was firm and higher, rentes being quoted at 67 1/2.

CANTON, Nov. 30, 1861.
A coup d'etat has taken place at Pekin. The cabinet have been imprisoned, and a new ministry been formed.

LATEST NEWS FROM NEW YORK.
The City of Washington and Jura both arrived here on the fifth, and brought the announcement of the satisfactory adjustment of the Trent affair. The residents of Mason and Slidell to the custody of Lord Lyons was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington cabinet proceeded, while others accord due credit for the tact and the graceful manner with which the settlement was made.

Advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market goods and yarn being unsettled, with light transactions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.
SENATE.—Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, called up the resolution in regard to Ward H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, declaring that in the order he (Lamon) transmitted to the Senate he is guilty of contempt of the Senate, and that the secretary of the Senate report the resolution to the President. The resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill for the completion of the defenses of Washington was taken up.
The question being the amendment providing that the forcing of safeguards be punished with death, agreed to. The bill was then so amended as to provide that no work shall hereafter be commenced on the defenses, when it was passed.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill to increase the clerical force of the War and Navy departments, with the amendment returned from the House, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The case of Mr. Bright was then taken up.
Mr. Davis of Kentucky, concluded his remarks of yesterday, said he was willing to muster into the service of the United States any able-bodied men, whether black or white or Indian.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the committee on ways and means, reported the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, from the committee on Judiciary, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle with the states for supplies furnished their troops called out to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. The consideration of the bill was postponed.

Mr. Mallory, of Ky., from the committee on roads and canals, reported a bill for a military and mail railroad from Kentucky to Tennessee.

The House went into committee of the whole, and took up the Military Academy bill.

Mr. Van Horn, of New York, maintained that the time has arrived for the emancipation of the slaves who form the strength of the confederacy against us.

Adjourned.

CAIRO, Jan. 23.
Col. Philip B. Fouke and Col. John A. Logan arrived here from Washington today, and resumed command of their regiments.

The order to remove the troops from Camp Holt was this morning countermanded, intelligence from above being that the river has commenced falling. It is still rising here very rapidly.

The gunboats Essex and St. Louis, which came up from Mayfield creek during the night, will return this evening, and anchor at Putney's Bend, about three miles below Mayfield Creek, and ten miles above Columbus, which place is almost in sight of the Bend.

A considerable number of men belonging to different regiments have applied to be transferred to the gunboats, and the transfer will probably in most cases be made.—Altogether, 800 men are wanted.

At four o'clock, evening before last, a party of Notelemen's cavalry went out from Bird's Point in the direction of Charleston, to the vicinity where four of our pickets were shot last week. They succeeded in taking three prisoners, one of whom is father of one of the parties who are believed to have done the shooting. The old man was given the alternative of giving information which should lead to the capture of the more guilty members of the gang, or be shot.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.
A civil suit was commenced in the common pleas court today by Samuel Engles, a secession sympathizer, whose property was seized to satisfy an assessment upon him, against Gen. Halleck, the provost marshal general, and the board of assessors, to recover the value of the goods taken.—The summons was served upon the provost marshal, but not upon Halleck.

A writ of replevin was placed in the hands of the sheriff and Mr. Engles and the goods were arrested and placed in the military prison. A levy was made on Dr. McPherson's parlor furniture to-day, and a fine piano and rosewood furniture taken by the military police.

From Rolla we hear that the troops have moved forward from Waynesville to Lebanon, which will be made a permanent military post. Scouting parties have returned home with twenty prisoners, including a bearer of despatches from Price's army.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.
The following has been issued by the war department:

This department recognizes as the first duty to take measures for the relief of the brave men, who, having imperilled their lives in the military service of the government, are now prisoners and captives of war, is, therefore, ordered that two commissioners be appointed to visit the city of Richmond, in Virginia, and wherever else prisoners belonging to the army of the United States may be held, and there take such measures as may be needed to promote the wants and contribute to the comfort of such prisoners, at the expense of the United States, to such extent as may be permitted

by the authorities under whom such persons are held.

[Signed]
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.
Boston, Jan. 21.

Settlers from Honduras of Dec. 18th, state that unprecedented rains had fallen, flooding a portion of the country, drowning 400 or 500 persons, and causing great destruction of property.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.
The most severe storm of the season has prevailed all night. A terrible gale with hail which now, 8 A. M., has turned to rain, Times Special.—Our government was not in the receipt of its foreign despatches by the last steamer, at a late hour to-day. They are expected tonight, but cannot be of importance. It is reported of Secretary Stanton that he says the army must now earn its living. The soldiers in the dismal inactive camps reply that all they want is something to do.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.
Charleston papers say the militia of the eastern counties are called out, and drafting commenced, to repel the anticipated invasion of Burnside's fleet. A Florida gentleman says Cedar Keys was captured by the federalists on Thursday.

Cairo despatches say that the river is rising fast—military boats to be put in immediate fighting condition. San Francisco dates to the 17th says that the storm is still raging, raining incessantly. Complete inundation of Sacramento unavoidable. The succession of tremendous storms have washed the mining regions where the growth of Mason and Slidell to the custody of Lord Lyons was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of the ungracious manner in which the Washington cabinet proceeded, while others accord due credit for the tact and the graceful manner with which the settlement was made.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.
A dispatch to a southern paper, dated Nashville, 21st, states that five companies of Texas rifles have gone on a scout in the vicinity of Green river; also, that the 60 days Mississippi troops have returned home from Bowling Green.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.
HOUSE.—The Committee on Commerce have before them the question of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.
The Old Point boat has not arrived owing no doubt to the heavy storm last night.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 25.
Flour market quiet and nominally unchanged. Wheat unchanged, supply offering limited.

From the Chicago Journal.
The Ninth Wisconsin Regiment.

For some time past this regiment has been encamped at Milwaukee, perfecting in drill, obtaining its outfit, and awaiting orders for its position in the war. Recently those orders were received, and the destination of the regiment was ascertained to be Fort Leavenworth, to report to General Lane.

Soon after 12 o'clock, yesterday, all things being in readiness, the regiment took leave of Milwaukee, occupying two trains, in all twenty-one coaches, and about 5 o'clock last evening arrived in this city.

The demonstrations, both civil and military, which attended their leaving Milwaukee, are considered more brilliant than were ever offered to any other Wisconsin troops on a similar occasion. It is estimated that twenty thousand people were assembled at the Milwaukee depot to witness their departure.

The Ninth is composed almost entirely of Germans, and was principally organized by its Colonel, at the suggestion of Governor Randall, under a promise from General Fremont that it should be attached to Sigel's brigade.

Colonel Salomon, as captain of the third "march" force, and took part in the battle of Garthage and Wilson's Creek, and was with Sigel in his brilliant retreat at the former point. When Fremont was ordered, Col. Salomon was apportioned to Gen. Lane's brigade.

Most of the officers in this regiment are of foreign birth, and have served in foreign armies. Lieutenant Colonel Wisberg was fourteen years in the Prussian service as an aide-de-camp; Major Orf was a captain in the Bavarian army; Adjutant Jacoby was a Prussian lieutenant; Quartermaster Finkler was a lieutenant under the Duke of Nassau; and most of the other line officers have gained more or less distinction abroad, and high character in this country.

Of the material of this regiment it is sufficient to say that the men are of brave and hardy frames, nations, and their familiarity with the requirements of war places them at once in the front ranks of our soldiery. They number, in all, 950 formidable men, well clothed, well drilled, and well armed with excellent Belgian and French Minie rifles. Had they been specially selected, a better class could not have filled their ranks.

When paid off, on Friday last, \$30,000 of their funds were reserved for the benefit of the friends whom they leave behind them.

On arriving here, escorted by the Light Guard Band, they marched through the city, eliciting the applause of the citizens, and proceeded to the depot of the St. Louis and Chicago railroad, where they took the cars for Quincy, after partaking of refreshments furnished for them. In the meantime the officers were provided with an excellent dinner, prepared by the hosts of the Tremont House.

The military organization of the regiment is as follows:

Colonel—P. Salomon.
Lieut. Colonel—Count Gertis Wisberg.
Major—Henry Orf.
Adjutant—Arthur Jacoby.
Quartermaster—William Finkler.
Sergeant Major—Herman Nauman.
First Assistant Surgeon—Louis Loch.
Second Assistant Surgeon—Herman Harro.
Sergeant Major—H. H. Hall.
Quartermaster—Charles Wendt.
Sergeant—John R. Burns.
Drum Major—John Wirt.
Company A—Captain Ando, 1st Lieut. Block, 2d Lieut. Block.
Company B—Captain F. Becker, 1st Lieut. Danke, 2d Lieut. Kugo Rock.
Company C—Captain George Schout, 1st Lieut. Ahlrich, 2d Lieut. Otto Franz.
Company D—Captain Reckman, 1st Lieut. William Horn, 2d Lieut. Bohm.
Company E—Captain Herman Schendler, 1st Lieut. Brunner, 2d Lieut. Max Weber.
Company F—Captain Meier, 1st Lieut. Alfred Danthaus, 2d Lieut. John Gerber.
Company G—Captain Hottel, 1st Lieut. Markoff, 2d Lieut. Mueller.
Company H—Captain Grampel Hesse, 1st Lieut. Moltz, 2d Lieut. Schmitz.
Company I—Captain Sphen, 1st Lieut. Messner, 2d Lieut. Wot Schmitz.
Company K—Captain Belz, 1st Lieut. Bueger, 2d Lieut. Otto Schmitz.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.—We learn that Gen. Lane has chosen Col. Bell's cavalry regiment as a part of his brigade. The horses for this regiment are nearly all in their stables, the horse equipments have been received, and but little time will be required to render the 13th the equal of any cavalry regiment yet formed, either east or west. We congratulate the members of the 13th and Gen. Lane.—Chicago Journal.

COMPROMISED.—Under the resolution passed by the common council on the 6th ult., relative to the terms upon which it would compromise certain bonds issued by the city, six thousand dollars' worth have been wiped out which were held by Adrian Foot. He accepted the offer made by the council of fifty cents on the dollar, and interest, and received in payment of the same city orders amounting to \$3,200.—Water-town Republican.

More Wisconsin Batteries.

Last night two more Wisconsin batteries, No. 1, Capt. Foster, and No. 3, Capt. Drury, arrived in this city from Racine, en route for Kentucky.

BATTERY NO. ONE.

Captain—J. T. Foster.
First Lieutenant—Alexander Campbell.
Second Lieutenant—John D. Anderson.
Third Lieutenant—Daniel Webster.
Fourth Lieutenant—Chas. B. Kimball.
This battery was organized August 21st, 1861. Capt. Jacob T. Foster was formerly one of the engineers engaged in locating the La Crosse railroad, and more recently a banker at La Crosse. The men, one hundred and fifty in number, were selected from three hundred originally recruited to form two batteries, and are decidedly above the average in size, weight and intelligence.

BATTERY NO. THREE.

Captain—Lu H. Drury.
First Lieutenant—Cortland Livingston.
Second Lieutenant—J. L. Purdy.
Third Lieutenant—A. Lohrman.
Fourth Lieutenant—H. F. Hubbard.
This battery is commanded by Capt. Lu H. Drury, formerly a member of the Wisconsin Argus and Democrat. His battery numbers one hundred and fifty-seven men. The organization of this battery was effected on the 6th of September. The armament of each battery consists of two 6-pounders, smooth bore, two 8-pounders, rifled, and two 12 pounder howitzers.

The officers were regaled with a splendid entertainment at the Briggs, and the men were served with refreshments at the depot, at the expense of the Michigan Central railroad company, over whose road the batteries took their departure at ten o'clock last night, via Michigan City and the New Albany and Salem railroad.—Chicago Evening Journal.

"DOUGLAS" NOT BURNED.—The Quincy Herald of Wednesday, very gravely tells its readers that "the Wisconsin 12th regiment reached Douglas, a village of four or five houses, on the Illinois side of the river opposite Hannibal, at a late hour on Monday night, without fuel or the means of making themselves comfortable, the consequence of which was, as we are informed, the appropriation of the few houses there, including a warehouse, to the flames."

It affords us much pleasure to inform the Herald and "the rest of mankind" that there is scarcely a word of truth in the above—that it is a canard. In the first place, the troops reached Douglasville, not Douglas, as the Herald has it, early in the afternoon, and instead of finding themselves "without fuel, or the means of making themselves comfortable," they found about one hundred cords of excellent seasoned wood, belonging to the ferry company, which they rightfully appropriated, and we suppose, settled for; and instead of "appropriating the few houses there, including a warehouse, to the flames" they appropriated them as shelters from the weather, and left them unmolested.—Hannibal Messenger, 18th.

DIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., OJANIKY, only child of M. and Elizabeth Powers, aged nine months. Funeral will be at the house of J. E. Powers on Saturday, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M. On the 19th inst., at the house of his mother, Mrs. R. P. Bissell, JOHN DICKSON, aged 67 years.

In the town of Cent, January 21st, 1862, RHODA HERRICK, daughter of Wm. H. and Martha J. Dean, aged three months and fourteen days.

No mother's eye could bear to witness the death of her child. No father's heart could bear to witness the death of his child. No mother's eye could bear to witness the death of her child. No father's heart could bear to witness the death of his child.

How cheerfully glows this heart, yet glows in vain, For we unheeded heed to it all alone, And listen to the wild and beating rain, And angry gusts, against our casement blown.

And though we nothing speak, yet how I know That both our hearts are there, where thou dost keep Within thy narrow chamber, far below For the first time unwatched, thy lonely sleep.

Ah! no, not thou—and we our faith deny, But thoughtless, sleeping, thou, removed from harm, In Abraham's bosom dost securely lie, Oh, not in Abraham's—a

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